

TUCKER WOULD VOTE WET IN STATE FREE EIGHT

But in Local Option Election in His Home Town Would Vote Dry.

MAKES PLAIN HIS POSITION

Candidate for Governor Addresses Manchester Voters on Issues of Campaign.

Characterized by an open statement of his policies, his principles and his platform, Hon. H. St. George Tucker last night delivered an address in the Theatre, Manchester, that more clearly defines his position in regard to the issues of the day than the speech at the Academy of Music, in the city, at the opening of the campaign, especially in regard to his attitude on the much discussed liquor question.

Mr. Tucker's audience was not large. In fact the house was not more than half filled. The audience, however, made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in size, and the ex-congressman was roundly applauded throughout his speech.

Mr. Tucker was introduced by Aaron Sampson, one of the best known men of the city, and following his opening remarks, he took each phase of the present campaign in hand and dealt with it so squarely, so firmly and so emphatically that his convictions were indelibly impressed on the minds of all who heard him. He did not attempt to dodge an issue, and in fact went out of his way to answer questions propounded, which could have been easily passed by.

Would Vote Wet.

In regard to one of the questions asked by an afternoon paper, Mr. Tucker said: "Should an election for State-wide prohibition occur in the near future, I would vote wet. This announcement was met with prolonged applause and cheering, and it was several minutes before the speaker was able to proceed. In regard to local option, the candidate said that he would be governed entirely by conditions. In a situation with a frank and as open on this question as was the previous one on State-wide prohibition. "On this great question," he said, "I stand for local self-government. Should an election arise in my home town, Lexington, which is a village town, and where there are actually many young men, I will vote dry." Prolonged applause greeted this statement also. "Should Lexington grow to be a great city," he continued, "a large, progressive and varied interest, and an election for prohibition were called, I would have to be governed by conditions."

Other phases of the question were handled with the same openness and dispatch as these, and before the speaker was concluded, he had stated his policies and platform on all the pertinent questions of the campaign.

Not for Compulsory Education.

Mr. Tucker stated that he did not favor State-wide compulsory education. "Let this be local option, too," he said. "If conditions demand compulsory education in certain sections, let the people of that section approve it at the ballot-box. Other sections of the State might not need it, and might not want it, and should not be forced into it."

While speaking of education Mr. Tucker stated that if elected Governor he would appoint school superintendents solely on their merits and not in regard to their politics.

Perhaps no part of Mr. Tucker's speech elicited more applause than his frank statement of his part in the Jamestown Exposition. This is a question that the people have long wanted to hear discussed, and when he announced that he would explain his side of the matter, the entire audience at once became attentive. "I was a professor of law at the time of the death of that noble Virginian, Fitzhugh Lee, who had been chosen as the president of the exposition," he said, "and when I was called to take his place, I knew little of the work, I accepted. I gave up my work and came, and I still contend that the exposition was not a failure."

Defends the Exposition.

"At the conclusion of the exposition the company was in debt to the amount of \$100,000. I did not believe in it. It is believed is worth that amount, and there is at present a bill before the United States Congress proposing that the government purchase the land at that price. It is believed to be worth that price, and I am backed by the entire representation from Virginia."

Mr. Tucker also referred to the fact that the loan from the government had been practically at the last minute, and that the company had been compelled under the provisions of the loan, to open its gates on the day scheduled. "The St. Louis Exposition was a year behind time in opening for the public, and all the others which had been held were late in opening their gates."

Mr. Tucker referred to his record as Congressman from the Tenth District, and practically defied criticism.

As a Democrat.

"It has been stated that I deserted the Democratic party in 1898," he said. "This is untrue. I did not believe in it. I am a Democrat, and I will not make speeches in favor of the Democratic nominees, but I supported the Democratic party of the party at the polls."

In speaking of his love and respect for the old soldier, Mr. Tucker was interrupted by a member of the audience who loudly called out: "You are right, Mr. Tucker; I am an old soldier from Scottsville." "I am glad to meet you, brother," quickly responded the speaker; "no better soldiers ever lived than those from Scottsville, not even excepting those from 'Nottoway'."

With one exception, this was Mr. Tucker's only crack at his opponent. At one time he said that Judge Mann had said in his Petersburg speech that he was in favor of appointing a bank examiner, but that it was shown on the records of the Senate that he had failed to support such a bill when it came before the body of which he was a member last winter.

During the course of his speech, Mr. Tucker often referred to the people.

"When I am Governor," he ended by stating that he was affiliated with no league, had no clique behind him, and was not a member of any organization except the great Democratic party of Virginia.

His Hand Moved.

A. Fischer, of 103 Ashland Street, had his hand moved in a case where he had a stone falling on him. He was treated by Dr. J. H. Lewis, and the stone was removed. He was afterwards taken to the City Hospital for further treatment.

FARMER SAYS HE HAS A SWEETENED

Inveigled Into Trading Valuable Wisconsin Land for Unimproved Virginia Farm.

ASKS AID OF FEDERAL COURT

German Consul Takes Matter Up With State and National Authorities.

No recourse for the recovery of his farm is offered Carl Trahn, formerly of Sparta, Wis., who claims to have been swindled out of his lands in the far Western State by a real estate agent, Trahn, carrying his meals in a tin can, arrived in this city Wednesday and has since sought advice from the German consul, Governor Swanson, United States District Attorney Lewis and the Commissioner of Agriculture. He alleges that he was deceived into accepting terms for an exchange of lands, in which he lost nearly all his earthly possessions.

Trahn left Wisconsin in January, 1903, and claims that he made the bargain for an exchange of property while he was under the influence of a drink given him by the man who perfected the agreement. Since learning that he had been swindled out of his property he has endeavored to recover it, but he may take to regain possession.

Not Commissioner's Fault.

Commissioner of Agriculture Koiner, who yearly receives thousands of immigrants, did not know that such a man as Trahn had lived in Virginia until the stranger visited his office Friday. Trahn formerly lived in Germany, and has never thoroughly learned the language. E. K. Victor, the German consul, although the complaint was made with a large attendance, stated himself in the case, and gave his fellow-countryman what assistance was in his power.

When Trahn removed from Wisconsin, where he claims to have been prosperous, he brought his wife and family with him to Virginia. "I feel like taking a sharp knife and ending it all," he said yesterday. "I am too old to start life over again. I was the victim of a scheme, which was started for the sole purpose of securing possession of my farm in Wisconsin."

The foreigner bears a good reputation in the neighborhood of Cumberland Court, where he settled on coming to this State.

Victim of Swindler.

By one who is supposed to know something of such transactions, Trahn is declared to be the victim of a swindler, a real estate man, who took advantage of his ignorance. The foreigner is unable to employ an attorney. While the land in the Cumberland county farm is said to be worth about \$15 a acre, the ground in Wisconsin is claimed to be several times more valuable.

Trahn made an extended statement of the case to the German consul, a translation of which has been filed with the United States district attorney, and the authorities are making an investigation.

He gives a detailed description of his negotiations with Clarence Trahn, a real estate agent who accompanied him to Virginia, and against whom he makes a number of charges, including a general misrepresentation of the Virginia farm.

DRUMMERS, ELECT

United Commercial Travelers Name Officers for Ensuing Year.

At a business meeting of Richmond Council, No. 132, United Commercial Travelers, held yesterday afternoon, officers were elected, as follows: Post-Counselor, John D. Taylor; Senior Counselor, A. H. Huff; Junior Counselor, A. T. Gray; Secretary and Treasurer, W. D. Macdonald; and a committee of three, consisting of C. G. Goodie, Page E. L. Norton, and W. R. Leggett. Executive Committee—W. H. Wright, J. D. Hill, Dr. George L. Bagby and J. H. Spicer. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Grand Counselor, W. T. Sheppard. The council arranged for a trip to Louisville in June, when a large number of the Richmond members expect to attend the Grand Council. A number of candidates were installed yesterday, and a special meeting has been called for Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, when a further class will be received.

MISS LANGHORNE TO WED ENGLISHMAN

Engagement to Paul Phipps Is Announced—No Date Set for Ceremony.

Colonel Chiswell Dabney Langhorne, of Mirador, Albemarle county, announced yesterday the engagement of his youngest daughter, Nora, to Paul Phipps, of England.

Both have been stopping at Cliveden, the country seat of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Miss Langhorne's sister, near London. Mr. Phipps, who is a young architect, is the grandson of William Butler Duncan, of New York, and a nephew of Alexander Butler Duncan, who married the beautiful Mrs. Kernochan, and who has been a frequent visitor here. He is well known to the hunting set throughout Virginia.

Miss Langhorne was a debutante of last year. She possesses all the charm and beauty of her sisters, Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins, of this city; Mrs. Charles Dana Perkins, of New York; Mrs. Reginald Brooks, of Long Island; and Mrs. Astor, of England.

No time or place has yet been announced for the wedding.

AWAIT THE DEATH CHAIR

Two Negroes Convicted in Powhatan County Brought to Henric Jail.

In charge of Deputy Sheriff Taylor and Constable J. H. Brown, and J. W. Brown, were brought to the county jail yesterday morning to be held until they were taken to the penitentiary to die in the electric chair for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Skipton and Walter G. Johnson, for which they were sentenced in Powhatan County.

They will be kept until the death watch in the jail until they are removed to the penitentiary to die in the electric chair.

They were taken to the City Hospital for further treatment.

NORFOLK WOMAN MAKES INTERESTING STATEMENT

President Eliot Lauds Growing Spirit of Tolerance to Departures from Tradition.

SPEAKS AT BANQUET

Declines to Discuss Rumor of Appointment as Ambassador to Court of St. James.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, arrived in the city from the South yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock. He went at once to the Jefferson Hotel, where he will remain until he leaves Richmond Tuesday morning. At the train he was met by a delegation from the local alumni of the university, who accompanied him to his quarters at the hotel.

Despite the growing impression that he will be made the ambassador to the Court of St. James, Dr. Eliot refused to have anything to say for publication, either about the rumor or any other matters for which the public is now looking. In his rooms at the Jefferson he is carefully guarded by his secretary, Jerome D. Green, and when he comes out there are always former students of the university who take him in charge and keep away inquisitive persons.

Attacks Football.

Dr. Eliot, however, according to the report which he will soon issue to the overseers of the university, from which he is soon to retire, is making himself known as to several important points. He will advocate a three-year course for bachelors' degrees in arts and sciences. He notes that notwithstanding the hard times gifts to the university have amounted to \$491,936. Incidentally he takes a last and strong shot at football, denouncing it as a demoralizing spectacle unfit for college sports.

"Although the game of football has been made more open and interesting in the past few years, and some of the former foul play has been prevented, the game still remains unfit for college sports," he says, "affords a demoralizing spectacle for the immense crowds which gather to witness the chief games, and still provides on a great scale the opportunity for that variety of gambling called betting."

"It is reasonable to expect that the barbarous age of public opinion and college opinion concerning athletics, which in this country has been partly the result of excessive competition for sports and partly of the general predisposition to exaggerate in pleasures which characterizes Americans, will pass away before many years."

Banquet Last Night.

In the dining room of the Jefferson Hotel last night the members of the Harvard Alumni Association of Virginia tendered in his honor an informal banquet, at which, though Dr. Eliot was the principal orator, many of the former students of the university made addresses.

Dr. Eliot spoke principally of his trip through the South. He expressed his gratification at finding that the people of the South and those of the North, particularly the older stock, were coming to understand each other. He had also discovered that the people of the South were now wrestling with the same problems which have been concerning their brothers in the North, and that he felt that the South and North must join together to solve these vital economic and educational problems.

He finds in the South an increasing tolerance in the expressing of different opinions from those traditionally held, and that one of the most hopeful signs, particularly of the educational development of the South. He discussed at some length the educational policies obtaining in the South, and congratulated the people on the increasing spirit of liberality in the support of public education in the grades. He felt that the development of rural schools and the high schools meant increased efficiency for the colleges and universities of the South.

Interest in Education.

Dr. Eliot stated that he had visited all of the leading institutions in several of the Southern States, and that he found everywhere the same vital interest in educational enterprises. In referring to his long service at Harvard, he made allusion to the accusation that the university had been run by a one-man power. He emphasized the fact, however, that the development of Harvard was not due to one man, but to the efficiency of a group of men, and that the policies were developed by co-operation and the democratic principle had prevailed. He felt that whatever progress had been made had been in the direction of democratic principles for the uplift of the people.

In this wise he discussed "Southern Problems, Social and Educational," from the store of his forty years of experience as president of Harvard University.

Other speakers were J. F. Messinger, toastmaster; J. C. Metcalf, of this city; John B. Jenkins, of Norfolk; Rev. R. W. Bowles, of Greenwood; Rev. Leonard Cox, of Charlotte, N. C.; and Jerome D. Green, secretary of the Harvard corporation. Some of the others were C. C. Read, A. P. Parker, W. T. Tabbott, M. Terry, J. R. Tucker, E. L. Harris, J. B. Swann, H. D. Kidd, M. Ramsey and W. S. McNeill.

This morning Dr. Eliot will speak to the students of the Virginia Union University (Colored). Tomorrow morning he is to make an address to the students of Richmond College. At 1:30 o'clock that day he will be the guest of the business men of the city at a luncheon to be held at Commonwealth Hall. He will also be the guest of the business men of the city at a luncheon to be held at Commonwealth Hall. He will also be the guest of the business men of the city at a luncheon to be held at Commonwealth Hall.

MOSBY'S MEN INVITED

Veterans Asked to Hold Annual Reunion at Front Royal.

Colonel William H. Chapman, commander of the Mosby Camp, Confederate Veterans, has received an invitation from the Front Royal Board of Trade to hold its reunion next summer in Front Royal, Va. The invitation is a memorable one. The invitation will be presented to the camp at its next meeting.

Regulation Papers.

Governor Swanson yesterday received a telegram from Governor Kitchin, of North Carolina, requesting that Charles E. Egan be held in jail at Roanoke until requisition papers for his extradition to North Carolina have been received. Egan is the son of the old North State and was arrested in Roanoke several days ago.

WHY RAILROADS EMPLOY CHEMISTS

J. H. Gibboney, of N. & W., Answers Question Frequently Asked in South.

MEANS SAVING OF LIFE

All Materials Subjected to Analysis to Insure Conformity of Standard.

J. H. Gibboney, of Roanoke, chief chemist of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, delivered an interesting address before the Virginia Chemists' Club in the Mechanics' Institute Friday night on the subject, "The Railway Chemist: His Duties and Opportunities." The address was one of the most valuable that has been made before the club in months. There was a large attendance of the members.

Mr. Gibboney said in part: "The question, 'What is there in the economies of railway management that should require the attention of a chemist?' is asked almost daily of the railway chemist. Such a question creates no surprise, for the railway chemist is a novelty among our Southern railroads, although with the most progressive operators of the country the chemist and testing laboratories have for long years been considered a necessity. The Norfolk and Western Railway was the first to install a chemist in a modest way, what was probably the first testing laboratory among Southern roads."

Test All Materials.

"Since the railroad is a very large consumer, it is the policy of the road to purchase both raw and finished materials from industrial concerns located along the road. But this reason alone is not sufficient, since the standard must be maintained. This can be done only by subjecting the materials to chemical analysis and physical tests. For instance, the steel rail, the angle bar, spikes, bolts, structural steel for bridges, the point to protect and beautify them, the cement for foundations, for tunnel lining and for the concrete work, all must be subjected to a good support for the test on the roadway, must all conform to a uniformly high standard in order to safeguard life and property."

"Every part of the locomotive must be constructed of standard materials, from the frame, axles and tires to the firebox sheets, boiler tubes and rivets. But the oil for lubrication and lighting purposes in cab and headlight, the bearing materials to reduce friction, are almost equally important. The fuel and water used in making steam must also be tested, the former to insure high calorific value and the latter to avoid using water which will produce boiler scale."

Analyze Drinking Water.

The rolling stock is carefully tested in the same way. The motive power, but here the proper choice of paints and varnishes for decorative and protective purposes plays a larger part. Unmixed paints are usually preferred. Since the standard is more easily maintained, the water used in the passenger car cooler for drinking purposes is analyzed to insure its purity. Soap and disinfectants are also tested."

"In 1908 there were 1,500 examinations of iron, steels and malleable castings, and 300 examinations of coke for foundry use. This shows the intimate relation between the chemist and the up-to-date foundryman. The latter relies upon the chemist for information about his raw materials which will enable him to make a method of definite physical properties. A mixture for the making of a cast-iron car wheel is decidedly different from that which goes into the locomotive cylinder casting, or a stove which heats the passenger car, or a boiler for the station. For this reason a great variety of grades of pig iron, charcoal and coke are purchased. Each car of iron is upon receipt analyzed for the common elements, such as manganese, silicon, sulphur, phosphorus and carbon, and the results reported at once to the foundryman, who records them in his charging book. He then calculates just the amounts each to give certain contents which he knows will give a certain grade of iron, the wheel or certain wearing qualities to the cylinder or brake shoe."

"You say that this is going to considerable expense when it is used to be that these castings could be made from the scrap of iron, and the wheels turned, but in answer we tell you that we have long ago demonstrated the value of such intelligent foundry practice, and that the balance is decidedly on our side of the ledger."

Interesting Data About Wheels.

"To emphasize this, let me give you some interesting data, taken from our latest study of the casting car wheels. Some of our manufacturers and wheels purchased from a number of other makers. On December 31, 1908, we had in service several hundred thousand cast iron car wheels, of which about two-thirds were of our own make. Of the total of damages to track and equipment chargeable to the failure of wheels, 12 per cent was chargeable to our wheels, when in points of numbers and extent of damages we should have borne 50 per cent of the total. When considering that these damages mean great expense, probable loss of human life and expenditure of delay in traffic, you can readily understand why we consider this work of such great importance."

The next meeting of the Chemists' Club will be on April 3, when Professor Barlow, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, will read a paper.

CUPID'S SPECIAL

Young People Inclined to Marriages Are Awaiting Easter Monday.

"Cupid's Special" is a painted, oiled and prepared for its annual Easter Monday run to Washington, and while Mrs. Gill and her boys of the Marine Orphan Asylum are selling tickets at this end, the marriage license clerk in Washington is preparing an extra registry to meet the anticipated rush. For in the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of eloping to Washington, and Mrs. Gill provides both the excursion and the chaplain.

Many people without matrimonial inclinations buy tickets for the annual excursion home to help the orphan boys and some to see how many bridal couples they can spot on the trip. The train will leave Hancock and Broad Streets at 9 A. M. on Monday, April 12, and returning leave Washington at 8 P. M. the following Wednesday.

Heard Argument.

In the Law and Equity Court yesterday argument was heard in the case of the Planters' National Bank against Hannah May Schurman on a motion to set aside the verdict of the jury returned in favor of Mrs. Rosebloom & Sons, who secured a garnishment in this case.



MRS. EMMA C. HUMPHREY.

"The importance of a healthy stomach has been very forcibly brought to the attention of the American people in the past few years by L. T. Cooper, who says the stomach can be one's best friend or his worst enemy. He claims that if the stomach is weakened by neglect or abuse the system becomes run down and the gates are thrown wide open for the entrance of disease germs, which are manifested in the form of liver and kidney trouble, rheumatism, nervous disorders, etc."

"If followed, then, that in order to enjoy good health the stomach must be kept up to a normal condition, so that every particle of food will be digested, the result being rich, red blood, bowels open and free, and strength imparted to every nerve and muscle of the body."

Mr. Cooper claims this healthy condition of the stomach can be brought about promptly by the use of his New Discovery preparation, and his claim has been verified by thousands of people in all walks of life and living in all sections of the country. One of these is Mrs. Emma C. Humphrey, living at Potomac and Parker Streets, Lambert's Point, Norfolk, Va., who says:

RAISE FUND FOR RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. CONDEMNED MEN BROUGHT HERE

Charles S. Ward Will Conduct Seven-Day Campaign for \$29,000. John and William Brown, Powhatan Criminals, Lodged Here for Safe-Keeping.

A seven days' campaign to raise \$29,000 for the new Richmond Railroad Young Men's Christian Association will be launched on Friday night, April 2, with a banquet. Charles S. Ward, who led the \$29,000 campaign for the local Y. M. C. A. on the night of February 12, will be in charge and will have many of his former associates with him in this work.

W. D. Duke has been selected as chairman of the citizens' committee to lead the campaign, and he has secured a dozen captains who will lead the march. The march will be composed of ten men each. Headquarters have been established at 1219 East Main Street, and the banquet to launch the campaign will be held there.

Work on the railroad building was stopped eight months ago because of lack of funds. Of the \$45,000 now needed to complete the building, the railroad companies have agreed to give \$18,000, if the men and their friends raised the balance of \$27,000, so that the building could be occupied without debt.

The association has shown a rapid growth since its organization in January, 1902. At present there are nearly 800 members, in crowded quarters on the top floor of the Main Street Station. A large educational work is maintained, with family socials and fellowship privileges. Bible classes in the shops and rooms and correspondence courses for train and engineers.

One special feature of the work of the association which is attracting attention here at the present time is the effort to equip every cab and caboose running out of Richmond with a Bible and a daily Bible reading course. The association conducts a vigorous evangelistic campaign in a big gospel tent in different sections of the city during the summer months.

MAY MEET HERE

Republican Committee Will Gather in Lynchburg to Pick Date for Convention. A call has been issued for a meeting of the Republican State Committee, to be held at the Hotel Carroll, Lynchburg, April 10. The delegates from this district are: Melvin E. Eichenheimer, of Richmond; E. B. Howie, of James City; W. R. Vial, of Hanover; R. Spencer, of Williamsburg; and J. F. McIntyre, of Gloucester. The object of the meeting is to pick a date for the Republican State Convention, which will appoint candidates for the gubernatorial race.

An effort will be made to bring the convention to this city, and it is understood Norfolk, Roanoke, Petersburg and Lynchburg will also seek to secure it. It is generally expected that an entire ticket will be placed in the field.

MASTERS GIVE BOND

Those in Charge of Railway Properties Furnish Security for \$100,000 Each. R. B. Davis, Hill Carter, Henry W. Anderson, L. L. Lewis and John Pickrell, members of the board of special masters of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, appeared before Judge Brady of the United States District Court, yesterday afternoon, and gave bond in the sum of \$100,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. No date for the sale of the properties will be fixed for a month or more, as there is a requirement that the decree of sale shall be published for four weeks prior to the date thereof in certain daily newspapers. A public auction will be held at the south door of the City Hall on the day of sale.

Visiting in Washington.

Miss Eva Haskins, of 218 East Main Street, left yesterday for Washington, where she expects to spend some time with relatives.

Mrs. Mary Greenbow Wray is critically ill at her home, 404 West Main Street.

Guest of Colonel McCabe.

Mrs. Frank E. Hyde, of Paris, France, is in the city the guest of Colonel and Mrs. W. Gordon McCabe.

Sergeant Amos H.

The Amos H. Haskins, Sergeant Amos H. Haskins, was reported as not being so favorable last night.